

Vermont Daily Transcript.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868.

The Coming Campaign.

On the 20th of the present month the Republican National Convention will meet at Chicago to nominate candidates to be supported by Republicans for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and to put forward anew a platform of principles. There can be no doubt that Gen. U. S. Grant will be the choice of the Convention, as he is of the people, for the first office, and we sincerely trust that the strong name of that true patriot, Hannibal Hamlin, will be selected for the second.

The Democracy, or as it has been more properly called in view of its half support of Mr. Johnson, and in view of one of its characteristics, the Demijohn party will make its nomination of standard bearers in New York, on the 4th of July, according to the issued call. We think that policy will dictate to that party the nomination of a western man, and that Mr. Pendleton will be its choice; but the Democrats are so at sea, and so totally rudderless since the death of slavery, that we acknowledge it very difficult to make as reasonable a prediction of what they will do as of what they ought to do. If Wilkins Mearns was now alive, it is reasonable to presume that he would secure the first place upon the ticket, with a hope that "something might turn up." It would be a short way for "both Wilkins and his Dinah" to "sleep in one grave;" but we cannot except such a pleasing and melodramatic exit for the Democracy. They will, in the present unsettled state of the country, and of men's minds, make a spirited campaign if polite nominations are made; and hence we expect a warm and exciting political canvass during the summer and fall; and if the people do not well understand the issues before election day, it will not be because of the want of opportunities to hear both sides. Upon a fair hearing of both sides we are content to trust the decision of the question of who our next rulers shall be, and the remainder of reconstruction, and for the reason that we think the intelligent judgment of the people is to be trusted.

The addition of a Presidential campaign to the usual fall elections will produce a spirited contest; and so far as our moderate abilities extend, we hope to use them for the cause which seems to us nearest right, discussing questions as fairly as our knowledge will allow, and in the interest of the people more than of parties.

Death of Lord Brougham.

Lord Brougham, the eminent reformer, and Ex-Chancellor of England, died on Saturday at Cannes, France, in the 90th year of his age. He was born in Edinburgh, and received his education at the High School and University of that place, where he settled as an advocate and barrister, remaining there until 1806. He was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Review, for which he wrote many able articles which attracted much attention. He was brought in to the House of Commons, in 1810, for Camelford, by the Earl of Darlington, and was there recognized as one of the leaders of the opposition to the Tory ministry. His opposition to slavery was signaled in 1811, when he carried through Parliament a bill making participation in the slave trade a felony. In 1812 he sought to become one of the members for Liverpool, but was beaten by Mr. Canning; and he remained without a seat for some years. He was elected for Winchester in 1817, when he began his labors in behalf of popular education. He supported all measures that bore against slavery, was a zealous advocate of Catholic emancipation, a bold law reformer, a vigorous opponent of the corn laws, and a most eloquent denouncer of the Holy Alliance.

Lord Brougham was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1825, and took the principal part in effecting the corporation of the London University. He also aided in founding "The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." After the death of George IV, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members from Yorkshire. On the foundation of the Gray Ministry in 1830 he was made ex-Chancellor, with the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux. He was a supporter of Parliamentary Reform, which the Gray Ministry had been established to effect. The measure was carried after a contest of eighteen months. But he was unpopular in the ministry, and disliked at the palace, while the favor of the people was no longer his. The Whigs were fairly shoved out of power in 1834, and Lord Brougham lost his high post, which he could not regain when they returned to office in the spring of 1835. Nor did he ever afterward obtain office. Since that time, his lordship continued to hold an independent position in the Upper House, freely criticizing the political measures of Whig and Tory governments alike, but paying constant and careful attention to the legal business of the House as one of the "law-lords."

Ex-Chancellor Brougham was a voluminous writer, and leaves behind him many works of value. He was a sharp

writer as well as a speaker. Though a professed abolitionist yet he sided with slaveholders in their attempt to break up the Union. As a contemporary says: "He had been a bold and uncompromising abolitionist throughout his long career, and in various ways he had expressed a course contempt for American slaveholders, which had annoyed them much, and had not been without its effect in making them rebels,—for they saw in it the opinion of Christendom, and that opinion they defied, and were anxious to reverse it by success in arms, the only thing that all men can comprehend, and which most men cringe to. And yet at eighty-three he took up the cause of the rebellious slave holders, and gave the weight of his great name to that mighty party in England which threw its weight into the secession scale, thus morally supporting a causeless rebellion and cruel slavery,—a form of slavery, too, which one of the grandest of Englishmen had justly pronounced "the sum of all villainies."

Personal.

Capt. George Tucker, who has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District in Virginia was formerly a lawyer in Vermont, and entered the army as a Captain in the 4th Vermont Regiment. Rev. Dr. Lincoln, of the Central Baptist Church in Providence, has resigned his charge in order that he may accept the Professorship of Church History in Newton Theological Institution. We see it stated that Col. Le Grand, R. Cannon, Hon. W. E. Doyle, F. W. Rhineland, and a number of other New Yorkers who are interested in the Big Muddy Coal Mines of Illinois, have gone on an examining tour to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, Missouri, to learn more about the recent experiments of making iron from Missouri and Illinois coal.

ROBBING A PRINTER.—Half a dozen houses in La Crosse, Wis., were entered the other night by a gang of burglars, among them the house of Charles Seymour of the La Crosse Republic, and brother of Mr. Martin Seymour of St. Albans, who says they got little or nothing from him, and adds:

"What possessed the miserable devils to pay their respects to a poor printer, after the Saturday night elephant had stepped on our wallet is beyond comprehension."

JEFF. DAVIS.—Mr. Davis' bail bond was renewed on the 2nd inst. It is for \$100,000, and three-fourths of the sum is secured by the signatures of three eminent Northern men, namely, Gerrit Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Horace Greeley. The remainder is secured by the signatures of gentlemen of Richmond. It is really believed that the trial will begin at the beginning of next month; and Chief Justice Chase authorizes the announcement that he would be ready to attend to it in two days after the close of President Johnson's trial.

HANGED.—Samuel Mills, the Franconia murderer, was hanged on Wednesday forenoon, at Haverhill, N. H. He murdered Mr. George Maxwell, a respectable resident of Franconia, on the 6th of December, 1866, and the crime was of the most brutal character. Mills was a Cornish man, and was in his 28th year.

SHARP.—The Pall Mall Gazette notices that the House of Commons has exempted the Marines in her Majesty's forces "from being flogged any more on shore in peace time;" whereupon *Every Saturday* says that if the House of Commons could devise some plan for preventing her Majesty's forces from being flogged in war time, it would postpone indefinitely the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Saturday Review says it would be silly to deny that they (the English) "are more inclined to attend to the complaints of America, now that she has shown herself a very powerful nation, than we should be if she were a weak one."

OBITUARY.—Col. A. G. Hazard, of Enfield, Conn., the great powder manufacturer of the country, died in New York on Thursday last week, after an illness of two months. He was a native of Rhode Island, and commenced the manufacture of powder in Enfield twenty-five years ago. At the time of his death he was the largest powder manufacturer in the world. Col. Hazard was one of Daniel Webster's most valued friends, and a few years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Governor Bullock of Massachusetts.

Col. George Thompson, son of James Thompson, of Concord, and a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, died on the 2d inst., on board the Ocean Queen near the Isthmus of Panama. He was formerly connected with a New York and a New Hampshire Regiment, and the 5th U. S. Infantry.

The Evening Journal at Jersey City of this Z. K. Pangborn, Esq., formerly of St. Albans, legislator-in-chief, has been enlarged and improved, and appears to be in a prosperous condition.

The Impeachment Trial.

On Monday the Senate assembled for deliberation, at 10 o'clock. There were only eight members present at the opening, but before the reading of the journal was finished others had come in to the number of about twenty.

The Chief Justice said: "The Senate meets this morning under the order for deliberation, and the doors will be closed unless some Senator makes a motion now."

Senator Sherman submitted a motion that on Tuesday the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest any one in the galleries who violates the rules of order. Senator Edmunds said there was already a standing order to that effect.

Senator Sumner thought that an intimation to the Sergeant-at-Arms would be all that would be sufficient.

The Chief Justice stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms had already taken the proper precautions in the matter.

Senator Sherman said that notice of the same should be given in the morning papers.

Senator Williams suggested that as there will probably be many strangers in the galleries Tuesday, the Chief Justice before the call of the roll admonish all persons that no manifestations of applause or approval will be allowed in the Senate under penalty of arrest.

This proposition meeting with general approbation, Mr. Sherman withdrew his motion.

The doors were closed at 10.20. It is stated that the following action was had, during the secret session:

The Senate has adopted the following formula, which the Chief Justice is to read to each Senator when his name is called: First, "Do you believe Andrew Johnson guilty of this article as charged?"

Second, "Do you believe this constitutes a high crime and misdemeanor?" The Senators then began their fifteen minute speeches in support of their votes on the final question.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made the first speech, declaring that he believed Andrew Johnson guilty of all the articles charged, and should therefore vote for his conviction.

He was followed by Senator Sherman, who said he would vote for the President's conviction on the second, third, fourth and eighth articles of impeachment.

Senator Sherman was followed by Senator Grimes of Iowa, who said he could not vote for the President's conviction on any of the articles of impeachment, and therefore would cast his vote for President Johnson's acquittal.

As soon as he sat down Mr. Edmunds of Vermont took the floor and spoke in favor of conviction showing that he will vote guilty on nearly all, if not all, of the articles.

Senator Hendricks (Dem.) spoke against all of the articles and condemned the whole impeachment.

Senator Howe agreed with Senator Sherman. Senators Williams and Morrill of Maine sustained all the articles.

The Senate then took a recess, after which Garrett Davis took the floor in support of the President's innocence. He was followed by Senator Henderson who spoke 15 minutes against the 1st 2d and 3d articles, and ceased without declaring or intimating that he was in favor of any of the articles.

Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Dixon both spoke on the President's side after Mr. Henderson.

The Senate assembled Tuesday at noon, and before coming to a vote on the Impeachment articles adjourned until Saturday.

There will therefore be no decision of the Jury in this great trial till Saturday—and perhaps not then.

Articles of Impeachment.

The following summary of the articles of Impeachment will be of interest to the readers of the TRANSCRIPT:

Article 1 charges that the President did unlawfully, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the same being done without the advice and consent of the Senate, then being in session.

Art. 2 charges that the President, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of the Tenure of Office act, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, then in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Art. 3 reiterates the fact with regard to Thomas' appointment, founding the additional charge of illegality upon the fact of no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time.

Art. 4 charges that the President conspired with Thomas and others to deprive Secretary Stanton of his office, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspirators," approved July 31, 1861.

Art. 5 charges that the President conspired with Thomas and others to defeat the execution of the Tenure of Office act.

Art. 6 charges the President with unlawfully conspiring with Thomas by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States, in the War Department, contrary to the conspiracy act, and with intent to violate the Tenure of Office act.

Art. 7 charges that the President, in conspiring to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act, did unlawfully attempt to prevent Secretary Stanton from holding his office, and did commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Art. 8 charges that the President, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, did appoint Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Art. 9 charges the President with endeavoring to induce Gen. Emory to violate the laws and to receive and obey orders from him (the President) contrary to law.

Art. 10 charges that the President, unmindful of his duties and the dignity of his office, and of the harmony which ought to exist between the different branches of the Government, and designing to bring Congress into contempt, did on certain specified days, as well as on other occasions, deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues, and did

therein after loud threats and bitter menaces as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitude then assembled and in hearing—reference be had to speeches at Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis.

Art. 11th charges the President with publicly denying the legality of Congress, or that its legislation was binding upon him; and with attempting to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act; with attempting to prevent Secretary Stanton's resuming his office, although the Senate refused to concur in his suspension; and with attempting to defeat the execution of an appropriation act and also the act providing for the government of the rebel States.

Terrible Volcanic Eruptions at the Sandwich Islands.

One Hundred Lives Lost—Great Destruction of Property.

The barque Comet, which arrived at San Francisco on Thursday, from the Sandwich Islands, brings accounts of a terrible volcanic eruption by the Mauna Loa, which began its demonstrations on March 28. One hundred earthquake shocks were felt, and during the two weeks following, to April 13, two thousand and earthquake shocks occurred at Waichina. The earth opened in many places, and the tidal wave, 60 feet high, rose over the tops of the cocoa trees for a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses and everything movable before it. The shock prostrated churches and houses, and killed many persons. In all, 100 lives were lost, besides 1000 horses and cattle.

The craters vomited fire, rocks and lava, and a river of red hot lava five or six miles long flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles per hour, destroying everything before it and forming an island in the sea. A new crater, two miles wide, has opened, throwing rocks and streams of fire 1000 feet high, and streams of lava rolled to the sea. A one time the illumination extended 5 miles at night. The lava has pushed out from the shore one mile. At Waichina, three miles from the shore, the Conval Islands rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam and smoke, and the Keno packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel.

The greatest shock occurred April 2. Prior to the eruption there was a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the shock the swinging motion of the earth was dreadful, so that no person could stand. In the midst of this an eruption of red hot earth rolled down the mountain and rushed across the plain at the rate of three miles in five minutes, and then ceased. Then came a great tidal wave, and then streams of lava.

The villages on the shore were almost destroyed by this wave, and the earth opened under the sea and redened the water. The earth eruptions swallowed thirty persons, and the sea many more. Great suffering and terror prevailed in the district, and the whole region was affected. The sloop Live Yankee has been dispatched with provisions, &c., to rescue and relieve.

The Honolulu correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin gives the details of the volcanic disturbances showing that earthquake shocks extended to all the Hawaiian group, but no damage is known to have occurred. Around Mauna Loa numerous extensive land slides accompanied the other phenomena, destroying life and property. The summit and side of the hill, 1500 feet in height, were thrown a thousand feet over the tops of trees and landed in the valley below.

The gases that issued afterward destroyed both animal and vegetable life. Bottomless fissures opened in the mountain sides. Lava streams flowed under ground, breaking out in four jets six miles from the sea and throwing lava and stones 100 to 1500 feet high. The new island thrown up is 400 feet high and is now joined to the main land by a stream of lava mile wide.

A large stream of water has burst from the mountain where the earth eruption occurred. The base of the volcano is about thirty miles circumference and is desolated. At least half a million dollars worth of property is destroyed. The King of the Sandwich Islands has issued a proclamation for the relief of the sufferers. Many visitors had gone from Honolulu and many will go from San Francisco. The worst is thought to be over, but the lava flow continues. It is a grand spectacle.

RELEASE OF FENIANS IN ENGLAND.

The Secretary of State has received the following from the British Minister at Washington:

H. B. M. LEGATION, Washington, May 8, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Seward—I give you a copy of a telegram which I have just received from Lord Stanley:

"Nagle, Nugent, Leonard, Lee and Fitzgibbon, having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the Jaemel, and expressing their regret for doing so, have been set free, and were to sail yesterday for America."

Sincerely yours, EDWARD THORNTON.

Mr. Seward replied as follows: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 9, 1868."

My Dear Mr. Thornton—I thank you for the pleasing information you have given me of the release of the so-called Fenian prisoners, Nagle, Nugent, Lee and Fitzgibbon.

Very sincerely yours, WM. H. SEWARD.

To Edward Thornton, Esq., &c., &c.

—There are 70,000 farmers in Maine.

—There is a family in Chicago by the name of Hellwig.

—Higginson calls Gough an evangelical comedian.

—President Hickok, of Union College, New York has resigned.

—Ristori earned sixty thousand dollars in gold in Havana.

—The ancient Romans used 607 different kinds of marble.

—The French Emperor's late valet left a fortune of \$100,000.

—A monument to the late Gen. "Jim" Lane is proposed in Kansas.

—Fanny Kemble is fond of horseback riding.

—Ole Bull is fiddling up and down the Hudson.

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St. Albans, May 12.

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